BEYN, I.B.; MIRONOV, V.P., starshiy elektro-mekhanik; NIKOLAYEV, F.F., starshiy elektro-mekhanik; KUPRIYANOV, M.S.

Two block systems. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 2 no.1:38 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Starshiy inzhener Leningrad-Sortirovochnoy Moskovskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Oktyabr'skoy dorogi (for Beyn). 2. Starshiy elektromekhanik Leningrad-Finlyandskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi (for Kupriyanov).

(Railroads--Signaling--Block system)

BEYN, M.I., starshiy inzh.-metodist, otv. za vypusk; ANDRUZSKAYA, L.N., red.

[Building machinery and equipment (a curriculum plan established as of 10 July, 1959); specialty: "Industrial and civil construction."] Stroitel'nye mashiny i oborudovanie (Programma k uchebnomu planu, utverzhdennomu 10/VII-1959 g.); spetsial'nost': "Promyshlennoe i grazhdanskoe stroitel'stvo." Moskva, 1960. 14 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo stroitel'stva. Upravleniye kadrov. Metodicheskiy kabinet.
(Building machinery—Study and teaching)

BEYNAR, K.S.; NIKONOV, B.P.

Measurement of the work function of oxide cathodes using a contact potential difference technique. Radiotekh. i elektron. 9 no.10: 1832-1839 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

L 13567-65 EWT(l)/EWG(k)/EWT(m)/EPA(sp)-2/EPF(n)-2/EWA/EPA(w)-2/T Pz-6/Pu-4/ Pab-10 IJP(c)/AFWL WH/AT

ACCESSION NR: AP4046684 S/0109/64/009/010/1832/1839

AUTHOR: Beynar, K. S.; Nikonov, B. P.

TITLE: Measuring the work function of oxide-coated cathodes by a method of contact potential difference

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 10, 1964, 1832-1839

TOPIC TAGS: work function, oxide coated cathode, contact potential difference method, oxide coated cathode emission

ABSTRACT: A modified method of contact potential difference was used for measuring the work function of BaO, (Ba,Sr)O, and (Ba,Sr,Ca)O cathodes, the temperature dependence, and for determining the conditions that permit obtaining reproducible results. Elements of the experimental tube are shown in Enclosure 1. A Ni with addition of Ca base permitted 50—100 ma/cm emission at a comparatively low temperature; the selected activation temperature and current ensured complete cathode degassing without resorting to high incandescence; a vacuum of $(5—8)\times10^{-9}$ torr was maintained in the tube. Delay curves and

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L 13567-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4046684

saturation currents within 240--500C were measured. The work function was determined from $I_s = A_0 T^2 e^{-e\varphi/kT}$, where A_0 = 120.4 amp/cm^2-deg^2; φ is the work function at a temperature T. Work function values determined by the above method and by the conventional emission method proved to be practically equal; they can be computed from these formulas: $\varphi = (1.6 \pm 0.08) + (5 \pm 1) \times 10^{-4} T$ for BaO; $\varphi = (1.2 \pm 0.05) + (5 \pm 1) \times 10^{-4} T$ for (Ba,Sr)O; $\varphi = (1.1 \pm 0.05) + (5 \pm 1) \times 10^{-4} T$ for (Ba,Sr,Ca)O. The partial oxygen pressure in the residual gases which may cause cathode poisoning was approximately determined (table supplied). Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

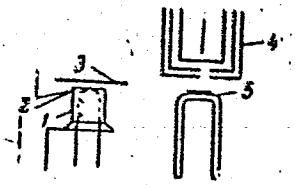
SUBMITTED: 24Jun63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 008

Card 2/3

L 13567-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4046684

-- ENCLOSURE: 1



Elements of the experimental tube
1 - cathode
2 - thermocouple
3 - flap anode
4 - movable electron gun
5 - tungsten tape

Card 3/3

L 36212-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPR/EPA(w)-2/T/EWP(t)/EPA(bb)-2/EWP(b) Pab-10/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10/Pu-4 IJP(c)
RWH/JD/WW/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5007093 S/0109/65/010/003/0476/0483

AUTHOR: Beynar, K. S.; Nikonov, B. P.

TITLE: Emission and adsorption properties of BaO-Ba, SrO-Ba, and CaO-Ba systems

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 476-483

TOPIC TAGS: BaO-Ba emission, SrO-Ba emission, CaO-Ba emission

ABSTRACT: A further experimental investigation (cf. Rad. i Elektronika, 1964, 9, 2, 308) of the possibility of improving the emission properties of oxide-coated cathodes by introducing Ba from an extraneous source [illegible] which spectrally pure BaO and powdered Ti were introduced. The processing of all parts and ingredients is described in detail. The emission and adsorption

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP5007093

properties of BaO-Ba, SrO-Ba, and CaO-Ba were investigated at [illegible] in a Ba stream within 1.2×10^{11}--1.6×10^{12} [illegible] source evaporated Ba by 3--4 orders of magnitude more than Ba[illegible] experimental emission data, the work function and its temperature dependence were estimated (fig. 6 and table 2). The data obtained shows that: (1) There is a similarity of properties and behavior of Ba, Sr, and Ca oxides when they are fired in vacuum and in a Ba stream; (2) The bond energy of Ba with SrO [illegible] is higher than that of Ba with BaO; and (3) The work function of [illegible] CaO-Ba approximates that of the real oxide-coated cathodes. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 7 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

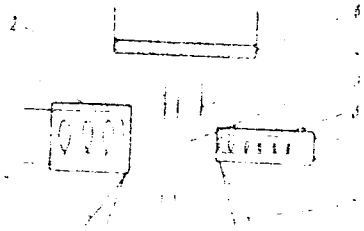
SUBMITTED: 03Feb64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: EC, NP

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 004

Card 2/3

L 36212-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5007093

ENCLOSURE: 1



Card 3/3 ko

BEYNAROVICH , B.K.

Device for perforating the jacket of a suction couch roll. Bum. prom. 31 no.2:24-25 F '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1.Glavnyy mekhanik Visherskogo tsellyulozno-bumashnogo kombinata.
(Paper making machinery)

BEYNAROVICH, M.A.

Official inspection of measuring equipment at a plant. Izm. tekh. no.9:53-56 S '64. (MIRA 18:3)

SOV/112-59-5-9363

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 131-132 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Beynarovich, N. V.

TITLE: Automatic Hygrometer for Powdery Materials

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. in-t nauchno-issled. i proyektn. rabot ogneuporn. prom-sti, 1957, Nr 3, pp 60-89

ABSTRACT: Behavior of solid moisture-containing bodies in an electric alternating field is considered, as well as the influence of the field frequency upon the nature of the body conductance (predominance of active or reactive component). Frequency dispersion of the electrical properties (ρ and ε) of rocks, according to A. G. Tarkhov's theory, is determined by the direct contact between the measuring-capacitor plates and the rock; a thin dielectric layer introduced between the plate and the rock would not affect the ρ and ε values at a variable frequency. Electric properties of powdery refractory materials were investigated at 1 kc and 500 kc, on the same specimens, using a

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SOV/112-59-5-9363

Automatic Hygrometer for Powdery Materials

measuring capacitor with glass shims; the results refute Tarkhov's theory. Experimentally determined values of capacitance and loss angle of the measuring capacitor plotted against moisture are presented for 4 types of refractory materials. Automatic hygrometers operating at 50 cps developed by Institut ogneuporov (Refractory-Material Institute) are described. A hygrometer based on measuring active power of the measurement capacitor by an electrodynamic wattmeter does not have particularly good accuracy. In the second instrument, the capacitor impedance is measured by an AC ohmmeter with a ferrodynamic pointer indicator. The primary detector consists of a plexiglass disk with 2 metal plates whose acting surface is flush with the disk surface. Details of the primary detector and measuring schemes are presented. Testing the hygrometer on Ts-1 clay and a magnesite mass showed good results. The measurement error was $\pm 0.5\%$ moisture.

M.A.B.

Card 2/2

SOV/ 137-58-7-14176

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 30 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Beynarovich, N. V.

TITLE: A New Method of Automatic Determination During Production Flow of the Moisture Content of Free-flowing Refractories Made by Semi-dry Extrusion (Novyy metod avtomaticheskogo opredeleniya vlazhnosti sypuchikh mass polusukhogo pressovaniya na proizvodstvennom potoke)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii. M-vo chernoy metallurgii SSSR, 1957, Vol 12, pp 434-442. Diskuss. pp 455-472

ABSTRACT: The design of an electrical appliance (EA) for automatic measurement of the moisture content of powders (clays, fire-brick) and semi-dry extrusion refractories (fireclay and mag-nesite) during production flow has been developed. The major components of the EA are: 1) a feed source consisting of a ferroresonance stabilizer and a transformer equipped with taps connected to the commercial power grid; 2) a converter (sensitive element) in contact with the flow of free-flowing material, creating a variable electrical field and a

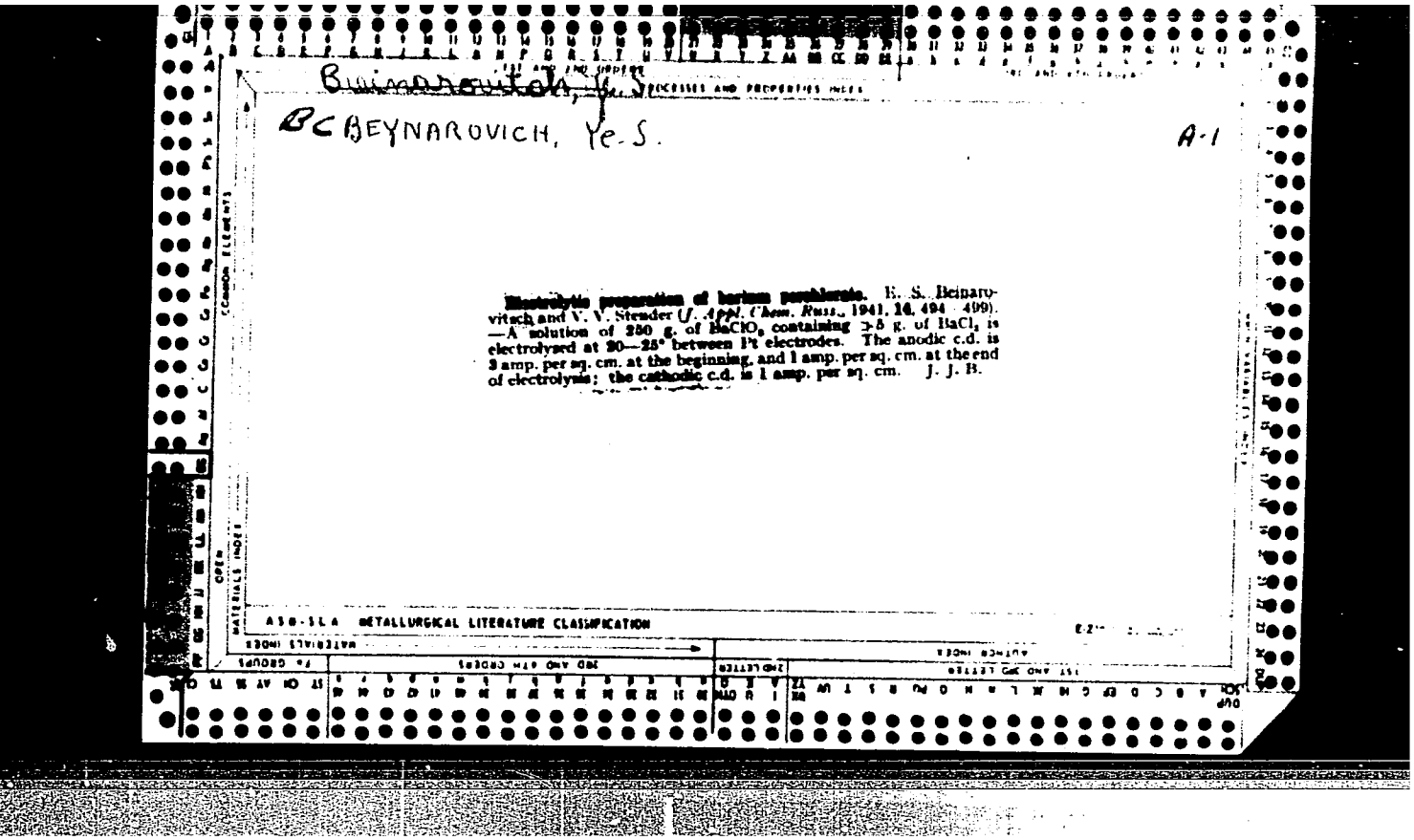
Card 1/2

A New Method of Automatic Determination (cont.)

corresponding resistance therein; 3) a moisture indicator. This EA permits measurement of moisture in the 1-4% range in massive magnesites, and in the 4-8% range in massive fireclay, the 6-13.5% range for crushed clay and the 1-5% range for crushed fireclay. The accuracy of measurement is ±0.2 to 0.5%. Production tests of the EA are continuing at several plants.

Ya. G.

1. Refractory materials--Moisture content 2. Moisture meters--Design
3. Humidity sensitive elements--Applications



BC BEYNAROVICH, Ye. S. A-1

Electrolytic preparation of barium perchlorate. E. S. Beinarovitsch and V. V. Stender (*J. Appl. Chem. Russ.*, 1941, **14**, 494–499).—A solution of 250 g. of $BaClO_3$ containing >5 g. of $BaCl_2$ is electrolysed at 20—25° between Pt electrodes. The anodic c.d. is 3 amp. per sq. cm. at the beginning, and 1 amp. per sq. cm. at the end of electrolysis; the cathodic c.d. is 1 amp. per sq. cm. J. J. B.

A 50-51 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BEINARTS, J. J.

C. A. V-48
Jan 10, 1954
Cellulose & Paper

The hydrolysis of spruce wood with 75% sulfuric acid. P. N. Odincovs and J. J. Beinarts. *Latvijas PSR Zinatnu Akad. Vestis* 1950, No. 2 (Whole No. 31) 107–16 (in Russian).—Spruce-wood meal (passing 70 mesh) was extd. 5–6 hrs. with 1:1 EtOH-C_6H_6, dried to 1% H_2O, and 2 g. treated with 20 cc. 75% H_2SO_4 for various times, the acid dild. to 50% with H_2O, the mixt. kept ½ hr. at 20°, the residue (I) sepd., washed with 50% H_2SO_4 and hot H_2O, and dried, and the filtrate dild. to 150 cc. (any insol. polysaccharides (II) were sepd., washed free of acid and sugars, and dried), and the reducing sugar content (III) after inversion detd. by the Bertrand method. At 20° and 15, 30, 45, and 60 min., the % I was 33.27, 32.87, 32.75, and 32.87, the % III 38.91, 52.06, 64.06, and 65.34, and the % II 21.61, 10.71, —, and —. All values are based on bone-dry wood. At 30° and 5, 10, 20, and 30 min., the % I was 32.56, 32.34, 32.34, and 32.55, the % III 42.60, 63.80, 64.30, and 65.43, and the % II 20.34, —, —, and —. At 40°, and 1, 5, 10, and 15 min., the % I was 33.48, 32.56, 31.37, and 32.20, the % III 50.12, 64.65, 64.92, and 65.60, and the % II 12.14, —, —, and —. At 50° and 1, 5, and 10 min., the % I was 31.48, 30.91, and 30.50, and the % III 63.86, 66.51, and 66.80. Spruce chips (approx. 2 g.), 2.2 × 2.5 × 13.1 mm., were dried at 105° to 1% H_2O, immersed in approx. 20 cc. 75% H_2SO_4, and evacuated 20–30 min. at 10–15 mm., the hydrolysis continued for various times, and the procedure outlined above followed. At 20° and 2, 3, 4, 8, and 24 hrs., the % I was 62.90, 58.67, 55.92, 50.01, and 46.92%, the % III 25.56, 28.41, 32.41, 37.42, 42.01, and the % II 9.24, 8.40, 7.10, 6.10, and 5.20. At 30° and the same times, the % I was 43.60, 34.61, 34.67, 33.44, and 35.18, and the % III 53.60, 60.26, 60.94, 62.61, and 56.07; at 40°, the % I was 39.27, 35.89, 36.17, 36.47, and 45.47, and the % III 57.65, 60.74, 59.82, 58.27, and 28.91; at 50°, the % I was 40.09, 42.42, 42.05, 47.21, and 52.34, and the % III 46.72, 46.92, 45.09, 29.24, and 18.32. When smaller chips (2 × 2 × 8.5 mm.) were hydrolyzed at 30° for 2, 3, 4, 8, and 24 hrs., the % I was 45.00, 38.94, 36.03, 32.31, and 36.15, and the % III 52.82, 61.14, 64.32, 64.65, and 59.53. In a study of the dimensional changes in wood during hydrolysis, 1.5 cm. spruce cubes were dried at 105°, measured to 0.1 mm., immersed in 75% H_2SO_4 (acid-to-wood ratio approx. 1:12) and evacuated at 10 mm., removed, washed free of acid, and measured in the moist and in the bone-dry state. The vol. of the cubes did not change appreciably upon prolonged immersion in 75% H_2SO_4 or upon replacing the H_2SO_4 with H_2O; cubes immersed at 18° for 4, 8, and 24 hrs., the acid removed, and the cubes dried, however, had vols. of 76, 75, and 84% of the original vol., and when immersed at 50° for 8 and 24 hrs., had vols. of 45 and 50% of the original vol.

John L. Keays

BEYNART, I. I.

BEYNART, I. I. -- "Action of Concentrated Sulfuric Acid on Carbohydrates and Lignin of Birch. Acad Sci Latvian SSR, Inst of Forestry Problems, 1954 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latviyskoy SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

BEYNART, I.

Hydrolysis of birch hemicellulose with concentrated sulfuric acid. P. Odincovs and I. Reinarts (Inst. Forestry Problems, Acad. Sci. Latv. S.S.R.). *Latvijas PSR Zinatnu Akad. Vestis* 1955, No. 5(Whole No. 94), 15–29(in Russian; Latvian summary, 30).—Birch sawdust, contg. 26.4% hemicellulose (I) pretrtd. with EtOH-C_6H_6, was hydrolyzed with 50–60% H_2SO_4 at 30–50°. The rate of hydrolysis changed with progress of the hydrolysis, exhibiting a max. and a min. These effects were caused by nonhomogeneous distribution of I in the wood. The rate increased with temp. and with H_2SO_4 concn. Saccharification of the nonsepd. I by H_2SO_4 of medium concn. did not follow first-order kinetics. A part of the lignin is sol. in H_2SO_4; this accelerated the attack on pentosans, so that the hydrolysis of birch pentosans was faster than that of fir. Xylose obtained from birch xylan by hydrolysis with H_2SO_4 did not revert if there were more than 5.5 mols. H_2O per mol. monohydrate.

Andrew Dravnieks

Hydrolysis of cellulosic materials with concentrated acid. A. I. Kalnin'sh, N. P. Odintsov, and I. I. Belnar[illegible] 106,013, June 25, 1957. The hydrolysis is effected [illegible] emulsion of acid in kerosine or some other liquid which reacts neither with the acid nor with the hydrolyzed material. Such procedure reduces the amt. of acid consumed.

M. Hosch[illegible]

BEYNART, I.I.

ODINTSOV, P.N.; KAL'NIN'SH, A.I.; BEYNART, I.I.; KAL'NINA, V.K.

Hydrolysis of cellulose-containing materials with small amounts of sulfuric acid. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 10 no.8:3-6 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut lesokhozyaystvennykh problem AN Latviyskoy SSR.
(Cellulose) (Hydrolysis) (Sulfuric acid)

ODINTSOV, P.N.; BEYNART, I.I.; MURASHCHENKO, N.F.

Hydrolysis of cellulose by small quantities of concentrated sulfuric acid. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 13 no.6:6-7.'60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut lesokhozyaystvennykh problem i khimii drevesiny AN Latviyskoy SSR.
(Cellulose) (Hydrolysis)

KAL'NINA, V.K.[Kalnina, V.]; BEYNART, I.I.[Beinarts, I.];TAUBIN,B.M.[Taubins,B.]; ODINTSOV, P.N., akademik, red.; VENGRANOVICH, A., red.; PILADZE, Ye., [Piladze, E.], tekhn. red.

[Hydrolysis by the Riga method] Rizhskii sposob gidroliza. Pod red. P.N.Odintsova. Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1961. 104 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR (for Odintsov).
(Hydrolysis)

BEYNART, I.I.; ODINTSOV, P.N.

Grinding of spruce wood and its lignocellulose in ball mills.
Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 15 no.2:9-11 '62.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut lesokhozyaystvennykh problem i khimii drevesiny AN Latviyskoy SSR.

BEYNART, I.I.; KALNIN'SH, A.I. [Kalnins, A.]

Wood hydrolysis by means of small amounts of concentrated sulfuric acid in the presence of organic liquid. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 15 no.6:3-5 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut lesokhozyaystvennykh problem i khimii drevesiny AN Latviyskoy SSR.
(Latvia—Wood—Chemistry)

ALEKSANDROV, Mikhail Pavlovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BEYNENSON, E.A., inzh., red.; NIKITIN, A.G., red.izd-va; KL'KIND, V.D., tekhn.red.

[Hoisting and conveying machinery] Pod"emno-transportnye mashiny. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 300 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Hoisting machinery) (Conveying machinery)

ACC NR: AP7004803 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/001/0142/0142

INVENTOR: Cheryapin, A. M.; Pakhomov, A. P.; Beynenson, V. D.

ORG: None

TITLE: A hinge for caterpillar treads on vehicles. Class 63, No. 190227 [announced by the State Union Scientific Research Tractor Institute (Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1967, 142

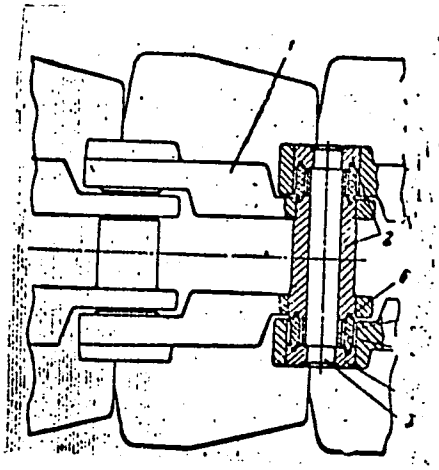
TOPIC TAGS: tracked vehicle, vehicle component, transport

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a hinge for caterpillar treads on vehicles. The device contains sleeves mounted in lugs on the tread links, a pin which fits into holes in the sleeves and also spacer rings and sealing rings made from some elastic material such as rubber located between the end surfaces of the sleeves concentric with the pin. To improve seal reliability, the sealing ring is made with annular lugs on the ends which are trapezoidal or triangular in cross section and fit into annular grooves of a corresponding shape on the end surfaces of the sleeves. The sealing ring is installed with clearances relative to the spacing ring and the lug on the tread link.

UDC: 629.11.012.577

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7004803



1--caterpillar tread link; 2--sleeve; 3--pin; 4--spacer ring; 5--sealing ring; 6--lugs on the sealing ring

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 2Feb66

Card 2/2

S/153/60/003/02/24/034
B011/B006

5.4600

AUTHORS: Kochergin, V. P., Beynis, Sh. I.

TITLE: Removal of Lead - Tin Plating on Lead-plated Iron

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 337-340

TEXT: The method previously developed by V. P. Kochergin (Ref. 1) for removing the plating mentioned in the title requires the use of expensive KOH, and of m-nitro-benzoic acid, which reacts too slowly. In the present paper, the authors therefore apply NaOH in the presence of o-, m-, and p-nitro-phenol. The temperature of the solution was kept constant by a TS-15 thermostat. The lead - tin alloys contained 10 - 80% by weight of tin. The dissolution rate was determined by the methods given in Ref. 1. The dissolution rate of these alloys in NaOH- and o-nitro-phenol solutions at 70°C are shown in Fig. 1. For comparison, the isothermal lines of the dissolution rate of an alloy containing 11% Sn, accrding to Ref. 1, are given, From this it is evident that the dissolution rate in the latter case (Ref. 1) is only half

Card 1/3

Removal of Lead - Tin Plating on Lead-plated Iron

S/153/60/003/02/24/034
B011/B006

of that measured in NaOH - nitrophenol solution. Formation of insoluble gel-like Sn-Pb compounds, which was observed in m-nitro-benzoic acid, does not occur in the presence of o-nitro-phenol. The dissolution rate of the above alloys increase with an increase in o-nitro-phenol concentration (up to 20 g/l), a rise in temperature (up to 70°C), and a reduction of the tin content in the alloy. An alloy containing about 60% by weight of Pb dissolves most slowly. Metallic lead is deposited from saturated solutions containing a Sn:Pb ratio of between 1:6 and 1:3. At ratios of less than 1:2, Sn and Pb were deposited together. From a solution containing about 13.3 g/l Sn and 0.75 g/l Pb, only metallic tin is deposited. The results obtained by this investigation were tested using samples of lead-plated iron (containing up to 13 - 15% Sn in the plating). Plating was entirely removed in all cases and deposited at the cathode by the method described in the present paper. The removal of the above-mentioned platings can be carried out with maximum cathodic current densities of 3 a/dm^2 at a temperature of 70°C, and with bubbling a continuous stream of air through the solution. There are 5 figures, and 7 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

Removal of Lead - Tin Plating on Lead-plated Iron

S/153/60/003/02/24/034
B011/B006

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo; Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii (Ural State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, Chair of Inorganic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: July 23, 1958

Card 3/3

BEYNISH, A.M.

YERMENKO, V.N.; BEYNISH, A.M.

Electric conductivity in binary systems of fire-resistant oxides.
Vop.por.met. i prochn.mat. no.1:57-74 '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Refractory materials--Electric properties)

BEYNISH, A.M.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions. B-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 402

Author : V.N. Yeremenko, A.M. Beynish.
Inst :
Title : Electrical Conductivity of Binary Systems of Refractory Oxides.

Orig Pub : Zh. neorgan. khimii, 1956, 1, No 9, 2118-2130

Abstract : The shrinkage at sintering and the electrical resistivity (of binary systems Al_2O_3 - Cr_2O_3, CaO - MgO, CoO - TiO_2, NiO - TiO_2, ZrO_2 - TiO_2, MgO - Cr_2O_3 and CaO - Cr_2O_3 at 20 to 900° were measured. The (of ceramic specimens was measured by the bridge method using direct current and alternating current of the sound frequency (500 cycles). The analysis of the curves (- composition may

Card 1/2 Institut metallokermiki i spetsial'nykh splavov Akademii nauk USSR

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions. B-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 402

serve as a method of the physical-chemical analysis of systems. A conclusion concerning the existence of compounds $CoO.TiO_2$, $NiO.TiO_2$, $ZrO_2.TiO_2$ and $MgO.Cr_2O_3$ was

made based on the study of the curves shrinkage - composition and ζ - composition. The maximum of the curves log ζ - composition of the system $CaO - Cr_2O_3$ at 50 to

60 mol. % of the latter, was tentatively explained by the formation of the compound $2CaO.3Cr_2O_3$.

Card 2/2

VORONIN, N.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; BEYNISH, A.M., inzh.

Radiation sources made from highly refractory oxides for working temperatures of 1900° and higher. Trudy Inst. ogneup. no.29: 33-51 '60. (MIRA 14:12)

(Radiation)
(Refractory materials)

BEYNISH, A.M., YEREMENKO, V.N.

Structure and properties of materials on a silicon carbide base; materials prepared by slip casting. Vop. por. met i prochn. mat. no.8:49-54 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Silicon carbide)
(Powder metal processes)

POKHODNYA, I.K.; MARCHENKO, A.Ye.; BEYNISH, A.M.

High performance electrodes with iron powder in the coating. Avtom. svar. 14 no.10:52-68 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.
(Electrodes) (Metal powders)

POKHODNYA, I.K.; [redacted]EYNISH, A.M.; MARCHENKO, A.Ye.

Highly productive low-toxicity ANO-1 electrodes. Avtom. svar. 15 no.3:19-26 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.
(Electrodes--Testing)

BEYNISH, A.M.; POKHODNYA, I.K.; BABENKO, V.F.

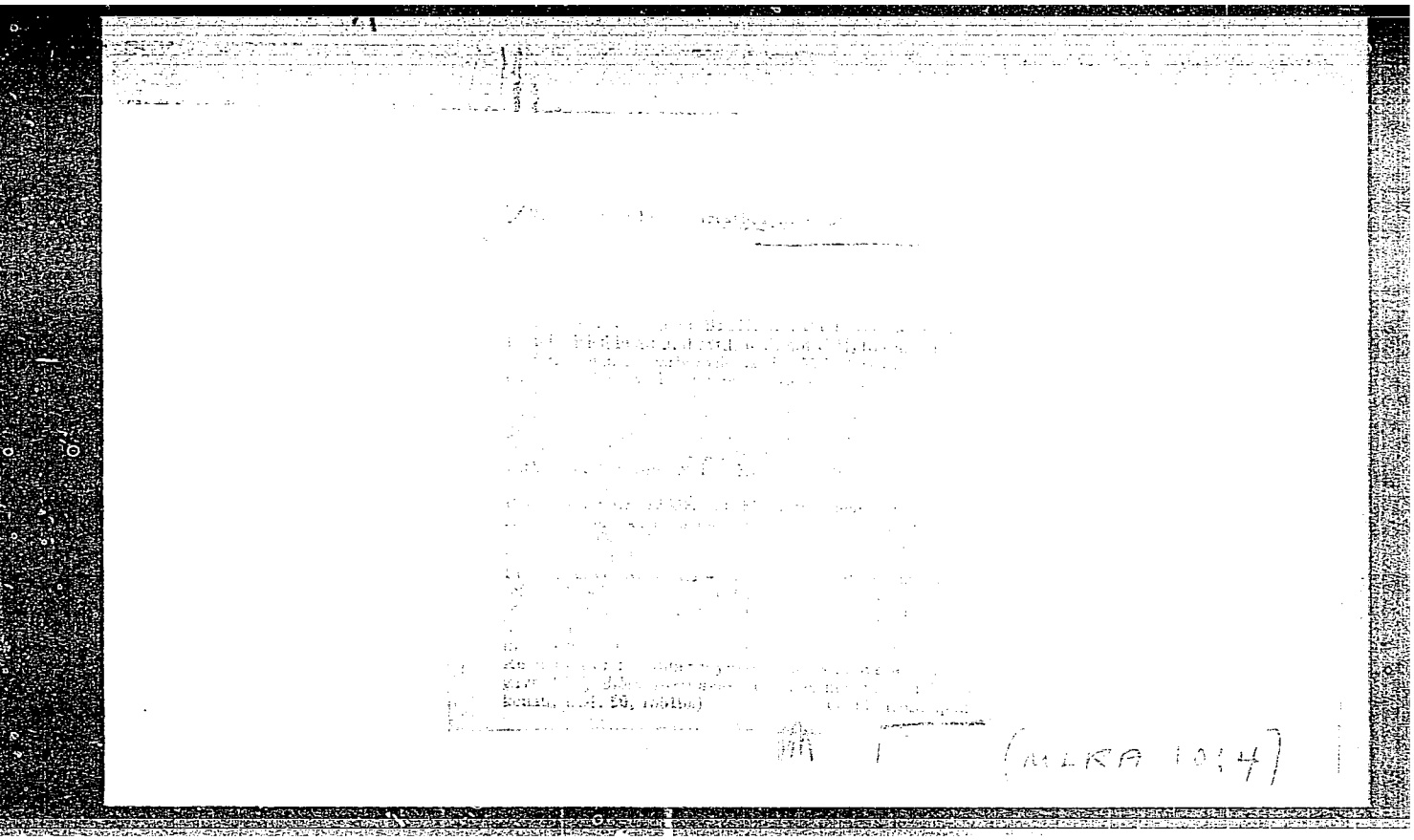
Rapid drying of heavily coated electrodes. Avtom. svar. 16 no.1:87-89 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR.
(Electrodes)
(Kilns)

MARCHENKO, A.Ye.; POKHODNYA, I.K.; ASNIS, A.Ye.; BEYNISH, A.M.

Strength of welded joints in 09G2 steel. Avtom. svar. 17 no.7:20-24 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR.



[illegible], Z.A., Cand Chem Sci--(Diss) "Study of [illegible] derivatives." [illegible], 1958. 7 pp ([illegible] I.V. [illegible]), [illegible] copies (KL,2[illegible]-58, 108)

-27-

SOV/ 2o-12o-6-27/59

AUTHORS: Nesmeyanov, A. N., Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Perevalova, E. G., Beynoravichute, Z. A., Malygina, I. L.

TITLE: Reactions of 1,1'-Dimethyl Ferrocene (Reaktsii 1,1'-dimetil-ferrotsena)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 12o, Nr 6, pp. 1263-1266 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Reports were made already earlier on the influence of the substituents on the reactivity of the ferrocene nucleus. In the present paper the metallization- and acylation reactions of the substance mentioned in the title were investigated. n-amyl sodium was used as metallizing agent. In this connection two directions of reaction are possible: A substitution of a) the hydrogen of the methyl group, and b) of the hydrogen of the cyclopentadienyl cycle. The metallization into the methyl groups expected from the analogy with toluene (Ref 8) did not take place; on the contrary, it takes place into the cyclopentadienyl cycles. The main product (yield of 52 %) is dimethyl ferrocene dicarboxylic acid

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with a decomposition point at from 196 - 200°. Two acids were isolated in small quantities. All 3 acids yield solid dimethyl ethers and, hence, none of it is di-(carboxy-methyl)--ferrocene which forms liquid ether (Ref 9). The mutual position of the methyl- and carboxylic groups has not yet been determined. The acylation of the substance mentioned in the title was carried out by means of acetyl chloride under the presence of $AlCl_3$. The acylated products could not be separated. After protracted storing of the mixture diacetyl dimethyl ferrocene crystallized out. Two isomers could be separated from it by means of fractionated crystallization. On the basis of a comparison with Ref 10 it there is reason to believe that they contain stereoisomeric 1,1'-diacetyl ferrocenes. The monoacylated dimethyl ferrocene was isolated chromatographically from the residual liquid mixture. Due to the oxidation of this mixture with sodium hypochlorite, dimethyl ferrocene carboxylic acid was obtained as trimethyl ether. After the reduction of the same mixture by means of $LiAlH_4$ dimethyl triethyl ferrocene was isolated. Thus, in contradistinction to ferrocene a triacylated product is formed. The ferrocene nucleus is thus considerably activated in the reactions of the electrophilic substituents under the

Reactions of 1,1'-Dimethyl Ferrocene SOV/ 20-120-6-27/39

influence of the methyl groups. Moreover, the initial mixture was hydrogenized under pressure in the presence of skeleton nickel (acc. 11). 4 alkyl cyclopentanes were isolated by means of distillation. There are 13 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 12, 1958

1. Ferrocenes--Chemical reactions

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SOV/20-121-1-32/55

AUTHORS: Nesmeyanov, A. N., Perevalova, E. G., Shilovtseva, L. S., Beynoravichute, Z. A.

TITLE: The Synthesis of Methyl Ferrocene (Sintez metilferrotsena)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 1, pp. 117-118 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In recent time various mono- and dialkyl ferrocenes were described which were produced by means of a direct alkylation of ferrocene in the presence of aluminum chloride (Refs 1-4) or by reduction of the corresponding ketones (Ref 5) or acids (Ref 6). In the present paper the authors achieved the synthesis mentioned in the title by two ways: a) by reduction of methyl ether of ferrocene carbonic acid (yield 83%) by means of lithium alumohydrate and b) by reduction of the iodine methylate of the N,N-dimethyl-amino-methyl-ferrocene (Refs 7,8) by means of sodium amalgam (yield 94%). In the latter case a small quantity of mono-ferrocenyl carbinol ether $(C_5H_5FeC_5H_4CH_2)_2O$ is produced. In an experimental part the reactions a) and b) are described. The infrared and ultraviolet

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spectra of the methyl ferrocene which was produced according to the reactions a) and b) are correspondingly identical. They were taken in the laboratoriya molekulyarnoy spektroskopii kafedry organicheskoy khimii (Laboratory of Molecular Spectroscopy of the Faculty of Organic Chemistry of the Moscow State University). In a paper on ferrocene aldylation (Ref 2) methyl ferrocene with a melting point of 118 - 119° was described. The produced product has a melting temperature of 35,5 - 36,5°. These last data are undoubted. The reasons for the mentioned divergence are explained later. There are 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: March 12, 1958

1. Methyl ferrocene--Synthesis 2. Methyl ethers--Reduction 3. Lithium aluminum hydrates--Chemical reactions 4. Methyl iodide--Reduction 5. Sodium--Chemical reactions

RASTEYKENE, L.P. (Rasteikiene, L.]; DAGENE, M.I. [Dagiene, M.];
Beynoravichyute, Z.A. [Beinoraviciute, Z.]

Separation of amino acids from the wastes of the sugar and alcohol industry. Report No. 1: Identification of amino acids in molasses waste. Trudy AN Lit. SSSR. Ser. B no. 1:73-82 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.

[redacted]

RASTEYKENE, L.P. [Rasteikiene, L.]; BEYNORAVICHYUTE, Z.A. [Beinoraviciute, Z.]; DAGIENE, M.I. [Dagiene, M.]; PRANSKENE, T.A. [Pranskiene, T.]

Separation of amino acids from wastes of molasses-alcohol manufacture. Part 3: Hydrolysis of distiller's waste by alkali. Trudy AN Lit. SSR Ser. B no.3:19-25 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.

BEYNORAVICHYUTE, Z.A. [Beinoraviciute, Z.]

Recovery of amino acids from sugar-distilling industry wastes. Part 4: Purification of molasses distiller's waste and the recovery of glutamic acid by means of ion exchangers. Trudy AN Lit.SSR. Ser. B no.3:115-120 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.
Submitted January 13, 1965.

BEYER, A.A., NAGURSKIY, A.V. and KARAPETYAN, Sh.A.

Vitamin supplies and their utilisation. (Collection I)

Biokimiya, Vol. 17, No.5, pp 637, 1952.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Zooparasitology. Parasitic Worms. G-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 91066

Author : Beyr, Jar.
Inst : The People's Museum, Division of Natural History
Title : The Helminth in Pigs; Strongyloides ransoni

Orig Pub: Casop. Narodn. musea. Odd. Prirodoved., 1957, 126, No 2, 167-171 (Czech; res. Eng.)

Abstract: Nematodes of the genus Strongyloides, species Strongyloides ransoni, are widespread in pigs in Czechoslovakia.

Card 1/1

BEYRAKH, E. YA.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4671

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Seminar po pnevmogidravlicheskoy avtomatike. 2d and 3d session

Voprosy pnevmo- i gidro- avtomatiki (Problems in Pneumatic and Hydraulic Automation) Moscow, 1960. 211 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,500 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: M.A. Ayzerman, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: A.A. Tal'; Tech. Ed.: S.G. Tikhomirova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific workers, industrial designers and engineers interested in automation and telemechanics.

COVERAGE: The collection of 23 articles is a continuation of an earlier work of the Academy of Sciences USSR, on pneumatic and hydraulic automation systems, published in 1959. A wide range of problems connected with the design and operation of pneumatic and hydraulic automation equipment is described. An addition to problems based on experiments, the collection also contains discussions of new trends in the field, such as the possibility of using very low pressure for the operation of pneumatic devices. Some articles of this collection were written in the German Democratic Republic and in Czechoslovakia and reflect a somewhat different approach to automation problems. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

PNEUMATIC AND HYDRAULIC DEVICES AND SYSTEMS OF AUTOMATIC REGULATION

PNEUMATIC COMPUTING-SOLVING AND SCANNING DEVICES

PNEUMATIC AND HYDRAULIC AUTOMATION DEVICES IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TJ840.S42)

AC/dam/gmp
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Card 5/5

27

BEYRAKH, I.S.

Comparative evaluation of application in male gonorrhea of penicillin therapy alone and penicillin combined with other therapeutic methods. Vest.vener. No.1:50-52 Jan-Feb 51. (CLML 20:6)

1. Doctor Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Department of Skin and Venereal Diseases (Head--Prof.Ya.D.Pechnikov), Kazan' State Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians imeni Lenin.

PA 50727

BEYRAKH, Z. YA.

USSR/Engineering Nov/Dec 1947
Regulators
Synchronous Machines

"Character of Irregularity of a Regulation Curve," Z. Ya. Beyrakh, 4½ pp

"Avtomatika i Telemekh" Vol VIII, No 6

Describes method of automatic regulation based on Ponsel's principle. Shows that use of principle in construction of regulatory system gives systems having a high degree of accuracy and dependability but, on the other hand, having tendency to lower the amplitude of fluctuation of the regulatory parameters during transition process.

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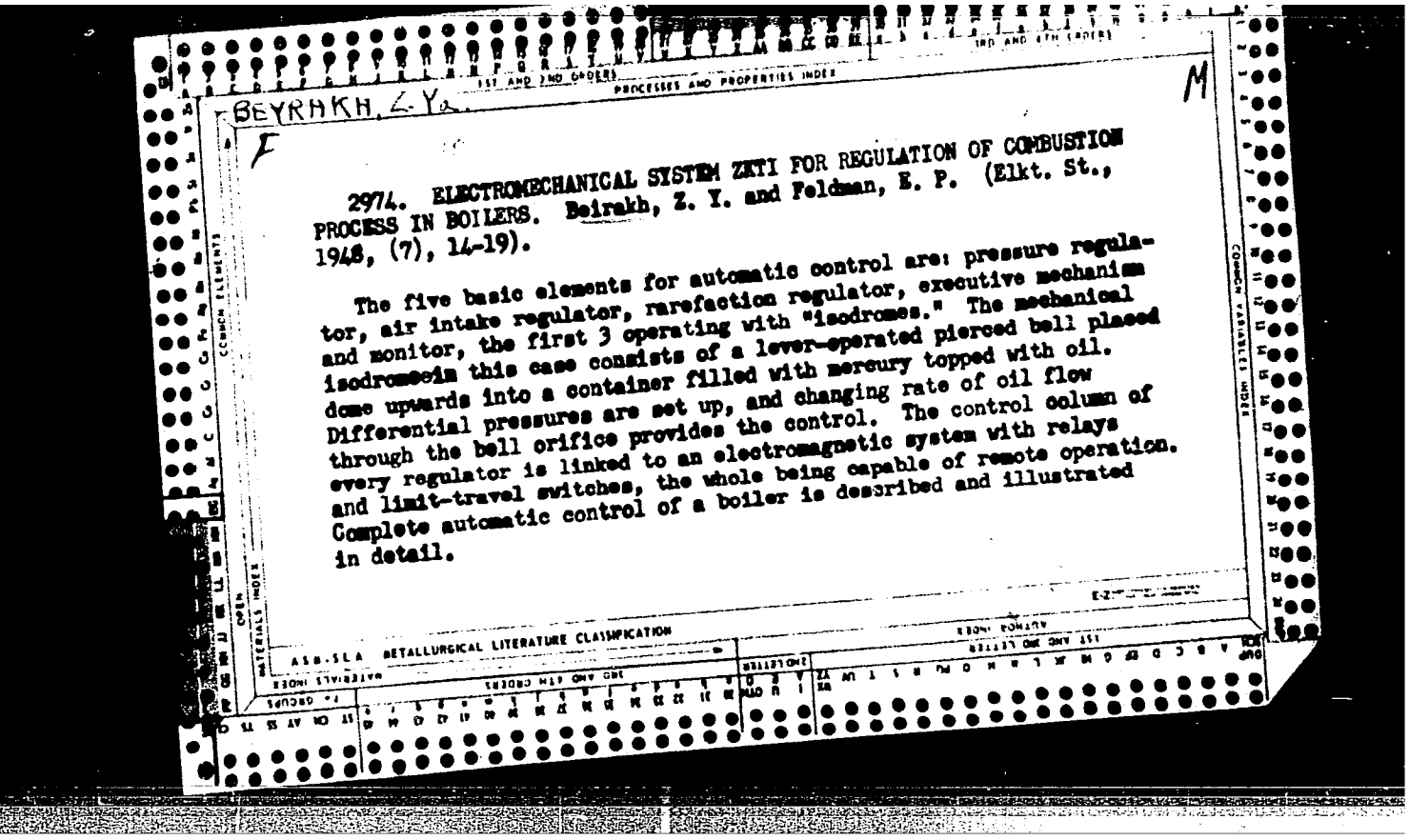

BEYRAKH, Z. Ya.

F

2974. ELECTROMECHANICAL SYSTEM ZKTI FOR REGULATION OF COMBUSTION PROCESS IN BOILERS. Beirakh, Z. Y. and Feldman, E. P. (Elkt. St., 1948, (7), 14-19).

The five basic elements for automatic control are: pressure regulator, air intake regulator, rarefaction regulator, executive mechanism and monitor, the first 3 operating with "isodromes." The mechanical isodrome in this case consists of a lever-operated pierced bell placed dome upwards into a container filled with mercury topped with oil. Differential pressures are set up, and changing rate of oil flow through the bell orifice provides the control. The control column of every regulator is linked to an electromagnetic system with relays and limit-travel switches, the whole being capable of remote operation. Complete automatic control of a boiler is described and illustrated in detail.

M

USSR/Engineering Oct 48
Boilers
Furnaces

"Automatic Control of Boiler Units," Z. Ya. Beyrakh, Cand Tech Sci, Ye. P. Fel'dman, Engr, 11 pp

"Vest Mashinostroy" No 10

Describes automatic appliances produced in USSR for controlling (1) furnace combustion, (2) water level in steam drum, and (3) superheat.

30/49T78

BEYRAKH, Z. YA. and E. P. FEL'DMAN.

Avtomaticheskoe regulirovanie kotel'nykh agregatov. (Vestn. Mash., 1948, no. 10, p. 20-30)

Automatic control of steam-boiler units.

DLC: TN4.V4

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953

MEYRAKH, M. Ya.

"Plans for Automatic Regulation of Boiler Assemblies," Elek. Sta., 23, No.5, 1952

BEYRAKH, Z. Ya.

"Change in Plan for Regulating a Reduction-Cooling Device," Elek. Sta., 23, No.6, 1952.

BEYRAKH, Z. YA.

Beyrakh, A. Ya., and Dobkin, V. M., "Automatic Control of Steel-Ball Mills," Moscow, Mashgiz, 1953, 24 pages with illustrations (Central Boiler and Turbine Scientific Research Institute, imeni I.I. Polzunov).

AUTHOR: Beyrakh, Z. Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Trakhtenberg, M. D., Engineer.

TITLE: On the problem of automatic control of boilers operating in parallel. (K voprosy ob avtomaticheskom regulirovanii parallelno rabotayushchikh kotlov.)

PERIODICAL: "Energomashinostroenie", (Power Machinery Construction), 1957, No. 4, pp.5-9, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Various circuits of controlling such feeding in the case of automatic control of the pressure in the main steam supply piping are investigated for parallel operating drum type boilers and the results are compared of analytical investigations of the transient processes of the investigated controls. The following control circuits are compared: a single pressure regulator in the main steam piping (without individual regulators, Fig.1, I; individual pressure regulators, II; individual steam load regulators, III; individual heat load regulators, IV. The transient processes are most favourable for II. Hoever, from the point of view of the practicability of producing satisfactorily metering devices for the individual

On the problem of automatic control of boilers operating parallel. (Cont.)

regulators, III is more favourable. The transient processes are favourable for external as well as internal disturbances in the case of utilizing individual heat load regulators (IV) and regulation on this principle is considered best for all the operating conditions of the boilers and distrubances which were considered in this paper; the command impulse from the main regulator to the individual regulators determines the heat load which is maintained constant. This impulse can be utilized also in the air regulator for maintaining the "heat-air" ratio, which permits better organization of the feeding of air into the boiler. 6 figures, including graphs. 3 Russian references.

BEYRAKH, Z.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk

Control arrangement for a system of feed pumps and hydraulic couplings. Energomashinostroenie 4 no. 6:17-18 Je '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Automatic control)
(Steam power plants--Equipment and supplies)

BEYRAKH, Z.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Circuit of a triple-pulse feeding regulator for boilers. Elek. sta. 29 no.8:21 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Boilers)

S/119/61/000/012/003/006
D209/D306

AUTHORS: Beyrakh, Z. Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Slavin, A.A., Engineer

TITLE: Electronic-pneumatic system of autoregulation of M3TA (MZTA)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, no. 12, 1961, 14-16

TEXT: The object of the development of the electronic-pneumatic systems of automatic control was to combine the accuracy of electronic systems with the explosion proof feature of pneumatic actuators. This type of regulators is applicable in power, petroleum, gas and chemical industries. Two versions of the system are used. In the first version the feedback circuit consists only of an amplifier. This RC feedback affects the range of dynamic adjustments of the regulator. In the other version the feedback together with the amplifier enclose the actuator. In this case the range adjustments are considerably wider and the adjustments of the isodrome time and the degree of feedback are independent. The following

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transmitters can be used with these regulators: Differential manometer ДММ-К (DMM-K), differential tension dynamometer ДТМ-К (DTM-K), sensitive manometer ЧМП-К (ChMP-K), boiler water salt meter transmitter СКВ (SKV) thermocouples ТП (TP) and ТПС (TPS) etc. In the first version the output from a controller is applied to an electro-pneumatic relay, in which the distribution valve is controlled electromagnetically. The regulator has two relays, each of which controls the displacement of the piston in one direction only. A detailed description and operation of the relay is provided. The parameters of the servo motor are so chosen that the speed of displacement of the working piston is determined by the speed of displacement of the controlling stem only, and does not depend on external load. A manual control of the servo motor is also provided. In the second version of the system the transistorized amplifier is different. This system employs a pneumatic displacement transducer ПДП (PDP) and a negative feedback unit. The transducer shown in Fig. 5 converts the servo motor working stem displacment into a pneumatic signal. It consists of 1- control ball; 2 - impulse spring; 3 - diaphragm.

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S/119/61/000/012/003/006
D209/D306

Electronic-pneumatic system ...

The construction and operation of the transducer is described. The purpose of the feedback unit (Fig. 6) is to obtain in the control loop a rigid or elastic feedback according to the position of servo motor. The sensing element of the unit is the bellows 1) dividing the unit into a working isodrome chamber; 2) plunger of an induction transducer 3; 4) variable throttle. The electrical output signal is proportional to the bellows pressure drop. The working chamber is connected to the pneumatic displacement transducer and its pressure is determined by the position of the servo motor output lever. The induction transducer is energized by a special winding on the transformer in the measuring unit. The operation of the feedback unit is fully described. There are 6 figures.

Card 3/4

LEYSHMAN, M.B.; BALASHOV, M.Ye.; AFANAS'YEV, A.S.; MIKHELEV, V.M.; TAKHVANOV, G.I.; SHKHALAKHOV, Yu.Sh.; SANNIKOV, Yu.I.; SLAVIN, A.A.; BEYRAKH, Z.Ya.; KAPLINSKIY, B.I.; ORLOV, O.A.; PEVZNER, V.V.; VALOV, O.V.; KIREYEV, V.V.

Inventions. Avtom. i prib. no.3:76-77 Jl-S '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

HEYRAKHOV, G.I.; FAYERSHTEYN, R.I.

Use in placer mining of combined dredger-floating washery units.
Kolyma 21 no.3:22-24 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Hydraulic mining--Equipment and supplies)
(Dredging machinery)

BEYRAKHOVA, L.I.

Characteristics of the course and treatment of primary tabetic atrophy of the optic nerves. Vest.derm.i ven. no.8:60-65 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz otdela sifilidologii (zav. - prof. M.A. Rozentul) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - kand.med.nauk N.M. Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR i klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Korolenko (glavnyy vrach A.I. Pustovaya).
(SYPHILIS) (OPTIC NERVE--DISEASES)

BEYRAKHOVA, M.B.

Results of seismic prospecting. Trudy VNIGRI no.133:373-382 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Timan Ridge--Prospecting--Geophysical methods)
(Pechora Valley--Prospecting--Geophysical methods)
(Seismic waves)

BEYROM, S.G.; MIKHAYLOVA, Ye.V.

Underground waters of Kulunda serving agriculture. Sov.geol. no.44:47-54 '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Kulunda Steppe--Water, Underground)

BEYROM, S.G.; MIKHAYLOVA, Ye.V.

Genozoic underground waters in the southern part of the West Siberian Plain [with summary in English]. Sov. geol. 1 no.3: 112-119 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Zapadno-Sibirskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(West Siberian Plain—Water, Underground)

БЕЙРОМ, С.Г.

AUTHOR: Krylov, G.V. 26-58-7-35/48

TITLE: Scientific Explorations in Siberia (Nauchnyye issledovaniya v Sibiri)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 7, pp 114-115 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The XIIth Session of the Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR (West-Siberian Branch of the AS USSR) took place in Novosibirsk from 17 to 20 March 1958. Delegates from other important Soviet scientific centers attended the session. A total of 190 papers were delivered, of which over 50 served practical purposes. Professor T.F. Gorbachev, President of the Presidium of the West-Sibirian Branch of the AS USSR and Vice-President of the Organization Committee of the Siberian Department of the AN USSR, evaluated the research results of the over 800 scientific workers of the institute, outlined the 1959 to 1965 plan assignments to the institute and commented on the establishment of the new large scientific center in the east of the country, the Sibirskoye otdeleniye AN SSSR (Siberian Department of the AS USSR). In the section for complex explorations of the water reservoir of the Novosibirskaya GES (Novosibirsk Hydroelectric Station), S.G. Beyrom and V.M. Samochkin spoke on the na-

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tural factors of the changes of the reservoir's banks. L.A. Lamin sketched the scientific bases of bank-preserving forest plantations. Professor V.V. Reverdatto discussed relics of the flora of Central Siberia from the Glacial period. A.V. Kuminova commented on the ecological composition of the flora of the Altay. M.F. Yelizar'yeva, Dotsent of the Krasnoyarskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Krasnoyarsk Pedagogical Institute), spoke on plant life in the east border region of the West Siberian depression. Professor B.A. Tikhomirov discussed the basic problems and objects of study of the plant world and plant resources of the northern-most regions of Siberia.

ASSOCIATION: Biologicheskiy institut Zapadno-Sibirskogo filiala AN SSSR - Novosibirsk (Biological Institute of the West Siberian Branch of AS USSR - Novosibirsk)

1. Scientific research--USSR

BEYROM, S.G.; SAMOCHKIN, V.M.

Conditions for and nature of coast changes in Novosibirsk Reservoir. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.8:43-52 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Novosibirsk Reservoir--Coast changes)

BEYROM, S.G.; MIKHAYLOVA, Ye.V.

Ground waters in the southeastern part of the West Siberian Plain. Geol. i geofiz. no.2:74-86 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Transportno-energeticheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(West Siberian Plain--Water, Underground)

BEYROM, S.G.; MIKHAYLOVA, Ye.V.; SELYAKOV, S.N.

Zoning the Kulunda Steppe for land improvement purposes. Trudy Biol. inst. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.4:5-17 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Kulunda Steppe--Soils)
(Kulunda Steppe--Irrigation)

LOGVINENKO, A.T., kand. ; URYVAYEVA, G.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; TRET'YAKOVA, A.S., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; SAVINKINA, M.A., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; BEYROM, S.G., kand. geologo-mineral. nauk; KOLOBKOV, M.N., kand. ekon. nauk; ZABOLOTSKIY, T.V., kand. khim. nauk, otv. red.; NAZARYACHTS, T.M., red.; ZVOLINSKIY, S.A., tekhn. red.

[Gypsum and marls of the Kulunda Steppe] Gipsy i mergeli Kulundinskoi stepi. Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otdeleniia Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 106 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Kulunda Steppe--Gypsum) (Marl)

BEYROM, S.G.; MIKHAYLOVA, Ye.V.; NIKOL'SKAYA, Yu.P.

Formation of drainage and chemical composition of underground waters in Oligocene deposits in the Irtysh artesian basin. Geol.i geofiz. no.7:43-54 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Transportno-energeticheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Siberia, Western--Water, Underground)

BEYROM, S.G.; LEPEZIN, P.A.

Underground water in the Altai. Trudy Transp.-energ.inst. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.13:117-128 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Altai Territory--Water, Underground)

BEYROM, S.G.

Hydrogeological conditions and state of underground waters in the zone adjacent to the reservoir of the Novosibirsk Hydroelectric Power Station during the filling period (1956-1959). Trudy Transp.-energ. inst. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.13:151-167 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Novosibirsk Reservoir region--Water, Underground)

BEYROM, S.G.; NEVECHERYA, I.K.

Utilization of underground waters of the zone adjacent to the reservoir of the Novosibirsk Hydroelectric Power Station. Trudy Transp.-energ. inst. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.13:169-175 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Novosibirsk Reservoir region—Water, Underground)

BEYROM, S.G., kand. geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; KOMLEV, A.M., kand. geograficheskikh nauk; SHMAKOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Reviews and bibliography. Meteor. i gidrol. no.7:59-60 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L 6792-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/AR/K Pb-4 AMD/SSD/AFWL

ACCESSION NR: AP4040009 S/0031/64/000/005/0048/0053

AUTHOR: Beysebayev, A. A. 46

TITLE: Acute phlebotomy in radiation sickness 19

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Vestnik, no. 5, 1964, 48-53

TOPIC TAGS: radiation sickness, phlebotomy effect, hemopoiesis, X-irradiation

ABSTRACT: The effect of an acute phlebotomy on the hemopoietic system, particularly the bone marrow, in radiation sickness was investigated in 3 experimental and 2 control groups of rabbits. The three experimental groups of animals were X-irradiated (RUM-II, 190 kv, 15 ma, focal length 60 cm, filter 0.5 mm Cu + 1 mm Al, 21 r/min) with a 600 r dose and single phlebotomies were performed at the hip artery (16.5 ml blood/kg body weight) 2 hrs, 3 days, and 9 days later on the respective three groups. One control group was X-irradiated and the second control group was phlebotomized. Mortality rates, radiation sickness clinical symptoms, and morphological investigations of peripheral blood served as indices. Erythrocyte, reticulocyte, hemoglobin, and leukocyte counts were made before irradiation and at

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L 6792-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4040009

regular intervals from 1 to 90 days after a phlebotomization. Histological investigations of the bone marrow were made including the number of mitoses. Findings show that a 600 r X-irradiation dose induces radiation sickness of moderate intensity in rabbits. Phlebotomies (16.5 ml/kg body weight) have a stimulating effect on the hemopoietic systems of healthy rabbits. A phlebotomy performed 2 hrs after irradiation eliminated the leukocytosis phase, did not aggravate leukopenia, and increased the erythropoietic function of bone marrow. With phlebotomies performed 3 and 9 days after irradiation, radiation sickness became more serious with an increase in number of deaths and a shortening of the average life span. The animals displayed very pronounced and prolonged anemia resulting from depressed bone marrow function. A phlebotomy performed at the height of radiation sickness appears to reduce sharply the capacity of the organism to mobilize compensatory mechanisms. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

GUMAROVA, F.G.; GOSTEVA, A.G.; TULEGENOV, Z.K.; MAKASHEVA, S.U.; POLOSUKHIN, A.P.; MUSABEKOV, A.M.; DANILOV, Yu.S.; NIGMATULIN, M.A.; ZAKHAROV, F.G.; LUZINA, Z.T.; MEPESOV, T.I.; STASYUNAS, I.P.; ISABEKOV, O.I.; SARSENBAYEVA, K.; KATSYUBA, V.T.; LENOVSKIY, A.S.; AKHMEDOV, K.Yu.; SUBKHANBERDIN, S.Kh.; KISLITSINA, N.P.; POLIKARPOV, S.V.; ZAIROV, K.S.; APSATAROV, A.A.; NOVOSEL'TSEV, V.N.; PETROV, N.N.; KHOMUTOV, M.V.; GALUSTYAN, A.S.; ARTYKOV, A.Ye.; DZHANDIL'DIN, N.D.; KOVRIGINA, M.D.; BEYSENBAYEV, M.; BUBLIK, V.N.; CHERNYSH, A.M.

Discussion on the report of S.R.Karynbaev, Minister of Public Health of the Kazakh S.S.R., on the status and improvement of medical care. Zdrav.Kazakh. 17 no.4/5 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Zav. Alma-Atinskim oblastnym zdravotdelom (for Gumarova). 2. Vrach bol'nitsy g.Leninogorska Vostochno-Kazakhstanskogo oblzdravotdela (for Gosteva). 3. Zav. Karagandinskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Tulegenov). 4. Zav.Kzyl-Ordinskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Makasheva). 5. Vitse-prezident AN KazSSR (for Polosukhim). 6. Zav.Aktyubinskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Musabekov) 7. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Kirgizii (for Danilov).

(Continued on next card)

GUMAROVA, F.G.---(continued) Card 2.

8. Zav.Vostochno-Kazakhstanskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Nigmatulin). 9. Chlen kollegii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Zakharov). 10. Zav.Kustanayskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Luzina). 11. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Turkmenskoy SSR (for Nepesov). 12. Zav.sel'skim vrachebnym uchastkom Priirtyshskogo rayona Pavlodarskoy oblasti (for Stasyunas). 13. Glavnyy vrach Kapal'skoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Taldy-Kurganskoy oblasti (for Isabekov). 14. Zav. zhenotdelom Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskogo obkoma partii (for Sarsenbayeva). 15. Zav. Dzhambulskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Katsyuba). 16. Glavnyy vrach Alma-Atinskogo oblastnogo tuberkuleznogo dispansera (for Lenovskiy). 17. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Akhmedov). 18. Nachal'nik Kazaptekoupravleniya (for Subkhanberdin).

(Continued on next card)

GUMAROVA, F.G.---(continued) Card 3.

19. Zav. Semipalatinskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Kislitsina). 20. Predsedatel' respublikanskogo komiteta soyuza medrabotnikov (for Polikarpov). 21. Zam. ministra zdravookhraneniya Uzbekskoy SSR (for Zairov). 22. Zav.Alma-Atinskim gorodskim otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Apsatarov). 23. Zav. Severo-Kazakhstanskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Novosel'tsev). 24. Zav.rayzdravotdelom Shortandinskogo rayona Akmolinskoy oblasti (for Petrov). 25. Zav. ministra zdravookhraneniya Soyuza SSR (for Khomutov). 26. Zav.ministra zdravookhraneniya ArmSSR (for Galustyan). 27. Predsedatel' Komiteta fizicheskoy kul'tury i sporta pri Sovete Ministrov KazSSR (for Artykov). 28. Sekretar' TSentral'nogo Komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Kazakhstana (for Dzhandil'din). 29. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Kovrigina). 30. Pervyy zamestitel' predsedatelya Soveta Ministrov KazSSR (for Beysebayev). 31. Uchastkovyy vrach Kustanayskoy oblasti (for Bublik). 32. Zam.predsedatelya Obshchestva Krasnogo Kresta Kazakhstana (for Chernysh).

(KAZAKHSTAN--PUBLIC HEALTH)

MARGULIS, Ye.V.; MALETINA, Ye.D.; BEYSEKEYEVA, L.I.

Effect of the conditions of hydrolytic precipitation of zinc from $ZnSO_4$ solutions on the composition of precipitates. Zhur.neorg. khim. 10 no.4:906-913 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.

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(MIRA 19:1)

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SOKOL'SKIY, D.V., akademik; BEYSEKOV, K.Z.

Hydrogenation of cinnamaldehyde on a nickel catalyst in the presence of pyridine and mercury. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 21 no.4:71-73 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Sokol'skiy).

SOKOL'SKIY, D.V., akademik; BEYSEKOV, K.Z.

Poisoning of a Raney nickel catalyst by pyridine and mercury in the hydrogenation of dimethylacetylenylcarbinol. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 19 no.12:65-69 D '63. (MIRA 17:12)

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